Department check-measure after that petition came and what was the amount that was found due to him ?

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—I think money has been paid to him since May 1927.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I want you to kindly give information. I want to know the reason for including it in the emergency Statement, and whether there was such an emergency as to pay the whole amount. Still the work is not finished. So the whole of the balance is not due to him.

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—Practically the whole of the thing is due to him now. He came and asked me. The Department found that the whole amount was due, that the whole work was finished. And, therefore, I can say, practically, to-day the whole of the estimate amount is due.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know when he finished that work, roughly ? Whether in this month or in the last month ?

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—Last month, he said that something was going on. That is in the month of July.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know roughly the date, Sir ?

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—I am giving from memory. The man asked me to go there and see. That was a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, we have got very good chance to point out. This Statement was placed on the second July under Emergency Clause.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—He may ask for whatever information he wants.

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—I must apply for the whole thing. I expected the work to be finished.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The only point that I wanted to bring out was that this Statement was placed on the 2nd July in the House, and there was no necessity to place such a Statement and pass such an order because the work was not fully over. By that time, his title to the money did not arise and the duty of the Government to pay him immediately did not also arise. Therefore, I wish to know the circumstances under which that Statement was placed.

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—That is not a supplementary question. This is a discussion.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I asked for the reasons.

Voting of Demands for Grants—(*contd.*).

Demand No. XXIX—Scientific, etc., Departments—Rs. 1,28,000.

President.—Demand No. XXIX.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Sir, I beg to move for the grant of a lakh and twenty-eight thousand under 'XXIX Scientific.' Its budget consists of the Museum, etc., Industrial Department, Archaeology, Economic Development Committee. In the Finance Member's memorandum explaining the details of the budget estimate, explanations have been given for the several variations. But under 'Industrial Museum'a word of explanation may be necessary in regard to the amount provided for under "other charges ", namely, Rs. 5,226. This amount represents the net expenditure incurred by the Government for assisting the Koothampilly Weavers' Association. The object of the Government in advancing the amount was to help the Weavers' Association which had been organised on a co-operative basis. A Co-operative Society had only been just started, and there was no agency to push on its sales and convert the goods into ready cash. The Government, therefore, extended its patronage by purchasing a portion for sale in the Museum. The price of cloth subsequently fell and owing to the fluctuation in the market price, the stock could not have a ready sale. Various devices were tried to dispose of the stock and get its book value, but all such devices failed. Government then ordered to have the whole stock cleared at whatever price they would fetch. The transactions resulted in a deficit of Rs. 5,226. As this amount has to be adjusted to advances recoverable, the grant is now asked for under the 'Service' head. I have nothing more to say.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—For certain sections of this budget I am responsible, and I think that this House might require information about these sections. You will find that the Scientific, &c., Department is divided into Ethnography, Museum, Industries Department, Archaeology and Economic Development Committee.

Well, the Industries Department is now practically a part of the Education Department and the allotment that is asked for 1104 is Rs. 94,220 as against Rs. 86,304 according to the revised estimate of 1103. Now there is Industrios Proper. There you will find provision made for a Superintendent of Industries. Such an officer does not exist now. Under what is called 'Industries Proper' there is an Industrial Inspector, who goes about visiting and inspecting industrial schools, and he has his establishment, and then there are two clerks in my office who do the work connected with industrial schools. The cost of these comes to Rs. 16,375 according to the estimate for 1104. Then we have got a certain number of private industrial schools which receive grant-in-aid. The amount that is proposed to be given is Rs. 8,545 in 1104 as against Rs. 6,373 in 1103.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

That means an increase of Rs. 2,172. That is because we propose to bring a few more of these private industrial schools under grant-in-aid. Then come 'Industrial Schools'. This allotment includes the expenditure on commercial classes in High Schools. We are introducing commercial subjects into our High Schools. We had them in 1103 in 5 of our High Schools, where Book-keeping, Short-hand, Type-writing, and Commercial Geography are taught, and we find this is a very useful kind of instruction because many of our young men are thereby enabled to find employment. Large numbers of our young men, trained in the commercial classes of the High Schools as well as in the Government Trades School at Trichur, pass the Government Examinations, and they are able to get employment soon. Most of them go outside the State, to Bombay, F. M. S., and other distant places. I am told that there are about 500 Cochin young men employed in the various firms of Bombay. In 1104 we propose introducing these subjects into three more High Schools—Narakkal, Trippunittura and T. D. High School, Cochin. The demand has come from these places, and we think it is desirable that commercial classes should be attached to these schools also. The next is the Government Trades School, Trichur. You know our most important Industrial Institution is the Trades School at Trichur. The amount spent on that institution in 1103 is Rs. 30,034. In 1104 we propose spending Rs. 27,406. The reduction is mostly on account of the fact that we had in 1103 to make certain adjustments for wastage due to boys' practice. In industrial schools, beginners have to be given work, and it so happens that a good part of their work is wasted. Periodically we calculate the amount of this wastage and we have to write off the loss. In 1103 it came to Rs. 1,900, practically the same as in 1102. There will not be so much in 1104.

Then the next institution is the Government Trades School, Ernakulam. As I told you yesterday, we have another Government Trades School at Ernakulam. It has been shifted into the buildings formerly occupied by the Girls' High School, and we propose to develop that institution. Last year they were teaching weaving, carpentry, and black-smith's work. This year we have introduced rattan work. As you know, in Ernakulam, with the prospect of the Harbour developing, such a school like this is expected to have a bright future. I am glad to find the school is increasing in popularity. On account of the limitation of seats last year we had to refuse admission to so many boys. The school has now been housed in more spacious buildings, and we have taken more than 120 boys into that school.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Even then we had to refuse admission to 20 or 30. We shall soon have to open a mechanical section as there is bound to be a growing demand for young men with such training as well as in the lower grades of Civil Engineering; so that in course of time we propose to make developments in that direction. We want to see that the required training is given to these Trades Schools not merely for artisans but also for boys who have received Secondary Education. Till now we have been training boys with very little education who could only expect to become artisans or workmen. In future, we want to take young men of a better type and give them higher training.

In Trichur we are going to open a work-shop which has been provided in the new buildings. Occasionally we get orders for the repair of motor cars, buses, engines and so on, but it is difficult to attend to such work in the present school. But in the new buildings opposite the Museum these things can be taken into the work-shop so that we shall be able to undertake work of that kind. Motor traffic is increasing so that there will be scope for employment for young men trained in that kind of work. For the school at Ernakulam we are providing 9,741 rupees for 1104 as against Rs.6,928 in 1103. That means a slight increase. That is because, as I told you, we have already introduced a new industry—rattan-work and we are also providing more in the way of stipends and work fees. And then there is more equipment required. On account of all these there is a larger budget allotment for 1104.

The next in importance is the Girls' Industrial School at Trichur. As you know, we have opened an industrial school for girls and that school also is numerically in a very flourishing condition. We had about 200 girls last year and now the strength is more than 300, and the school is accommodated in a rented building which is altogether ill-suited ; there is hardly moving space in it for 300 girls, and what we propose to do is, when the Trades School is shifted into the new building, we are going to transfer the girls' school to the buildings now occupied by the Trades School. We now teach the girls embroidery, lace-work and needle-work, weaving, and making of grass mat, and rattan work, and when the school is shifted to a better place, it would be possible to make further developments. This is also proving to be a useful institution helping to solve the problem of unemployment by diverting our young people to industrial vocations. We propose an allotment of Rs. 6,729 for this institution as against 5,736 in 1103. There is a difference of about 1,000. That is divided under the various items as in the case of the other schools.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

And then, we have got a number of Rural Industrial Schools scattered all over the State. We have about 32 now, of which 20 are Sirkar and the rest are aided institutions. They are village schools. We train only artisans in carpentry, grass-mat making, screw-pine, and coir work, and things like that, according to the conditions of the locality. All these schools are attracting boys and girls. There was a total strength of about 1,200 in our industrial schools in 1102, and now the strength has risen to about 1,800, so that we find that these institutions are becoming more and more useful and popular. This year we have opened four new schools. In opening new industrial schools what we do is, as far as possible, to locate them near existing literary schools, not merely primary schools but even secondary schools. For instance, we have got an industrial school in the premises of the High School at Wadakkancheri. The advantage is that boys who are attending these literary schools could go into the industrial schools for manual training, and then later on those that do not go in for higher studies can become regular pupils of the industrial schools. In Nemmara we have opened a new industrial school which is located in the premises of the High School, and at Kunnamkulam we have an industrial school very near the High School, and so at Kumbalanghy and other places; as I told you, we try as far as possible to locate them near the literary schools so that boys and girls of the literary schools may familiarise themselves with work of that kind and later on take to such vocations. As I said, we have opened four schools in 1103, and we propose to open two more in 1104. The total allotment proposed for 1104 is 33,967 on behalf of these schools, as against 30,894 in 1103.

And then, there is Rs. 2,000 and odd put down under "Economic Development Committee". I may just give you an idea of the kind of work this committee is doing. There are the expenses connected with the meetings. And then, we sent a young man to Coimbatore for training in poultry-farming, since we found there was scope for poultry—farming in several localities. He has come back after three months' training, and we have put him here in Thoosam. We thought of Thoosam because we found there was a great deal of distress in Thoosam. Thoosam is a Valan settlement and the Valans have been thrown out of work; their women-kind especially have no work to do, and we thought a domestic industry like poultry-farming would be helpful to them. We have formed a co-operative society there, and we propose to advance a certain amount of money to the co-operative society for the purchase of Leghorn fowls and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

we hope to get back the money advanced in the shape of eggs. And the eggs could be distributed to other suitable localities.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Have you actually started?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes, in Thoosam.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—How long ago?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It is only about two months since the man returned from training. That is one of the cottage industries that we are trying to develop. There is a good market for eggs, and large quantities are exported from Ernakulam and Trichur, so that if you can produce eggs of good quality there would be no lack of market for them. There is large demand from Colombo, Bangalore, Madras and so on. And later on we might extend the industry to some of the depressed class centres like Chalakkudi and other places.

And then another little industry that we are trying is bee-keeping. Another young man was sent to Marthandam in south Travancore where bee-keeping is carried on as a subsidiary industry. In south Travancore, we were told, in poor houses they were able to earn a substantial income by the rearing of bees. We sent our man and he remained there for two months and learned the work and came back with a sample artificial hive which is a piece of ingenious construction. It should be placed in a compound with plenty of flowering plants in the neighbourhood, and you have to go and catch bees and put them into the hive and once they get established they go out and gather honey and collect it in the hive and the hive is so constructed that you can lift the top and take the honey without disturbing the swarm.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I am afraid much time has been taken.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—We want only a brief description; we do not want such details about bees, hives and honey and all that.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Last year you said you did not know what the Economic Development Committee was doing. Now when I tell you what they are doing you say you do not want to hear.

And then we are encouraging the two First Grade Colleges to do a certain amount of economic survey. We have an Economic Department in the two Colleges, and we are trying to get the students to interest themselves in the economic conditions of our villages. Both in the Ernakulam College and the St. Thomas' College the students go about with the teachers and study the economic conditions of villages. They are doing some intensive survey of certain select villages. They have to

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

prepare reports and we are giving them some financial help. It is not only a part of their actual College work but it helps to give them a grip of the real conditions of the villages. As you know the young men who come out with a pass in Economics from our Colleges know very little about the actual conditions of our villages. So we have adopted this plan and we hope it will prove useful. For rural reconstruction and so on we want our intelligent young men to understand the existing conditions of our villages and we encourage them to undertake the practical investigation of problems.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,226 for "other charges, Industrial Museum."*

President.—Motion No. 1, Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja —I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 5,226 under Industrial Museum be omitted. The Finance Member has given an explanation in regard to this item in his memorandum, which to use his own words, runs thus: "Of the enhanced provision of Rs. 5,226 under 'Industrial Museum—Other charges' a sum of Rs. 5,226 represents the net deficit incurred on account of the sale of the Kuthampilly cloths stored up for sale in the Museum which has to be written off by credit to advances and debit to this head." That is to say, that amount was advanced as advances recoverable and it has now to be converted into advances irrecoverable. From the published Proceedings relating to this Museum it will be found that it was one of the specific instructions given by the Government that only samples of different articles should be purchased to be kept in the Museum. These instructions were departed from and reckless purchases were made for fabulous amounts without any control. I shall not mention the names of the two officers responsible for this chaos. That information was given to me this morning by the Secretary to the Diwan. They purchased articles worth 8,173 rupees and Government was able to realise only Rs. 2,947, that is, only a third of the amount. Absolutely no control was exercised over the purchase. If the Comptroller of Accounts had made proper scrutiny and kept a close watch over the purchases, the whole thing would have been brought to light earlier. If my information is correct, I fear there are still more similar items to be brought under this heading, which, I am sure, at this rate, will find provision in future budgets. This sort of waste of public money we cannot tolerate, and my Party has decided to omit this item on the specific ground that such amounts ought to be recovered from those officers who are responsible for this loss. (*Hear, hear.*)

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Sir, just to avoid further discussion, we would like to hear what the Government has to say about it.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—I have already explained this in the opening speech. This amount was advanced just to encourage the Kuthampilli Weavers' Society. They could not find means and Government, as a sort of assistance, took the stuff and kept it in the Industrial Museum for sale. Unfortunately it so happend that we did not find a sale and it deteriorated, and it is not on account of any *mala fide* on the part of any of the officers.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Was not the yarn purchased from Madras and given to the weavers? Was not the price of yarn fabulous?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.— I cannot say.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—How long did they keep these clothes in the Museum?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Five or six years.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Did the Government try to send this outside Malabar for sale, if there are no purchasers here?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—All devices were tried, by open market, exhibition in public fairs and festivals and such other things.

Dr. A. G. Menon—Within Cochin State?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—We took some to Madras also.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Was it tried in Malabar? In Madras they may not appreciate our variety of cloths.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—They were taken to Malabar and some other places.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Did they try it in Vaniamkulam?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—The Superintendents tried their best to sell it anywhere; all devices were tried.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my friend, the Member for Jenmies. Here, the Government purchased a quantity of cloths worth about 6 or 7 thousand rupees on the ground that a co-operative society was not able to find a market to dispose of them. I have no quarrel with the Government for their helping a co-operative society, but it is for their having purchased those cloths and having kept it for six years. Sir, any person with a little elementary knowledge of the cloth business ought to know and the Government should know when they are going for this thing that any cloths unwashed will not last for five or six years. These cloths were entrusted to an officer, who ought to know when he took charge of thisDepartment that these cloths will not last five or six years. I myself have seen the specimens of these cloths, and I found that they have been rendered useless by being kept for a long

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

time. Now, Sir, this is carelessness and gross criminal negligence. When public funds are entrusted to an officer, we do demand that the officer shall be responsible to render an account of it. There is no use coming forward and saying here that you expected this thing and that thing, and you are able to do nothing. Now we find we cannot sell it. Why were you not able to realise it from the officers responsible? You must tell us why were you unable at least to dispose of the cloths within a certain reasonable time. Cloths worth about Rs. 7,000 to be sold for Rs. 2,000 and odd it is a rediculous sale! It is very difficult not to use the words that I want to use now. You come forward and tell us simply to write off this Rs.5,000. Government do as they like, but we will refuse to be a party to such transactions which are unjustifiable on the very face of them. Did you take any action against your officers? Did you try to recover the money from them? They are paid to look after their duties, and I say they have miserably failed in looking after their work. For these reasons we propose to divide the House on this point.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Did the Government call any tender just to dispose of this in auction?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Yes. All manner of attempts were made. It may also be stated that the price now booked is the pre-war price.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—How many years ago was this purchased, please?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—In the year 1096.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The war was over in 1919.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—I made a mistake. It was post-war.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Who is the officer who bought this?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Two persons are responsible. One is not in the service now.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Why was not the amount recovered from him?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Because there was no *mala fide* on his part.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—It shows negligence.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We press for a division.

President.—The question before the House is that for the sum of Rs. 5,226 under "Demand No XXIX for other charges Industrial Museum" the officers concerned be made responsible.

Question put and agreed to.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We demand a poll in this matter especially.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President.—Only the officials are against it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Then alright.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,01,220 for "Industries Department" by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 2, Mr. Ikkanda Warriar.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I have tabled this motion to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of paying a little more attention to, or rather of carrying on a more vigorous policy in the matter of industrial education in the State. In fairness to the Government I do admit that they are quite alive to the importance of the subject and they are doing something in their own way. I brought to the notice of this House during the general discussion on the budget the deplorable condition of the masses, and I do not wish to reiterate all those points again. Ours is an essentially agricultural country. The majority of our population live upon it. They have at least 6 months leisure at their disposal which they are compelled to spend in idleness. The cottage industries or the industries that are intended to be used as cottage industries and taught in our industrial schools are not such as could be taken up by all people alike. We want a universal industry. To a man who bestows some thought upon this subject, the only universal industry for India and all the more for Cochin is hand-spinning. (*Hear, hear.*) It is an industry in which anybody can take part, anybody can begin it and leave it whenever he likes and resume it from where he left it. It is an industry specially suited to the agriculturists. It is a vital industry which supplies one of the most important necessaries of life. Encourage as many cottage industries as possible. I have no quarrel with that. If there are any other industries that will pay more, encourage all of them by all means, but my position is that we must encourage and popularise an industry which anybody, high or low, young or old, can take up with advantage to himself and his country. Hand-spinning is pre-eminently such a one. In what way you may ask? The Mysore Government has shown the way. They selected a particular area and carried on this instruction there. At first, a small amount of Rs. 3,500 was allotted for that purpose. A man with experience in khadi work was borrowed from the All-India Spinners' Association; they worked for one year and the result produced was very satisfactory. The Government has this year, I understand, increased the allotment to 15,000 rupees. Sir, this is an industry which affects the semi-starved masses, which will increase our national income and which will give work to

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

all who are compelled to spend their time in idleness. Since this subject is not a new one, I do not want to speak more on it. I request that the Government may be pleased to consider the question and do all they can in this matter.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I have already made it clear that the Government is quite alive to the importance of hand-spinning. We are teaching it in our schools, and in other ways also encouraging it. But I should like to emphasise one aspect of this question. No doubt spinning would give work to agricultural labourers during slack seasons, and last year when this subject was discussed I remember looking into the statistics about khadi work in Tamil Districts. I quite admit what the Member for Urakam said that it is a useful subsidiary occupation for agriculturists. It so happens that our agriculturists are out of work during certain months of the year when they could take to hand-spinning, and khadi work has been encouraged in Tamil Districts for that reason. Well, I went through the statistics, and I found that as a result of one year's work a person's average net earning was something like 14 or 15 rupees.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—You are mis-informed. They get an average of one anna a day. You can see that from the published figures of Mr. Rajagopalachari.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I struck the average last year. I found some were getting Rs. 14, some Rs. 15 and some 20 and others below 11, and I struck the average at about 14 or 15 rupees. Now the question is, are our people so hard-pressed for work. If they devote their time to some other occupation, will they not be able to earn much more? For instance, in some regions here coir work is much more profitable, so that women, old men and children, all are seen engaged in that work and earn much more than they could earn by spinning.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I shall make my position clear. I want the Government to consider the aspect presented by me by making local enquiries and consulting experts on the matter. I want the Government to approach this question sincerely and sympathetically and see whether it is possible to induce people to take to it. I do not want the poor people to lose a pie. If they can get more money from other occupations, I do not stand in their way. My object is only that the poor people should not become poorer and spend their time in idleness for want of an occupation.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—If there is a place where there is no profitable industry surely we will consider it. But don't thrust it upon a place where it is not wanted. All I can

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

tell the Member for Urakam is I quite appreciate his enthusiasm and sincerity. Spinning is a good hobby, but the thing is it is riding a good animal to death ; don't ride this poor animal to death.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I withdraw my motion.

(The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.)

The House rose for lunch at 2·3 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m.

Motion No. 3

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 7,000 for "F. Stoneware Factory".*

President.—Cut Motion No. 3, by Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.— Sir, before I move this question to omit the allotment for the Stoneware Factory, I may be permitted to convert it to a cut motion for the reduction of Rs. 3,000.

Sir, from the budget figures it can be seen that this factory brings no profit. At page 13, the actual income in 1102 is shown as Rs. 904 and the actual disbursement as Rs. 9,324. In 1103 there is practically no receipt though Rs. 4,000 is spent and in 1104 they propose to spend Rs. 7,000 and do not anticipate any profit. Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that the Government has already spent a lot of good money upon it, there is absolutely no justification for the Government to spend any more the hard money collected from the tax-payers. I did not move for the omission of the whole because the Government may find it necessary to spend some money to maintain that building and machinery in proper condition until they get at a better way of utilising them. It is, therefore, that I move for the reduction of only Rs. 3,000.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—How do you base your figures?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—We are prepared to give them Rs. 4,000 because that was the amount budgetted for this year. There is absolutely no necessity for spending any further amount in the next year. It is only on that ground.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I beg to support this motion. I ask the Government whether there is one living soul in the face of the Sun who has happened to pass by the side of the Potteries without having felt a pang of the heart at the sight of the lakhs and lakhs of rupees expended by the Government upon it and now left to ruins or worse still, to turn out bricks. Well, I attribute the whole failure of this concern to the absolute weakness of the central machinery of our Government. If the Central Administration were willing to make an earnest effort,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

I am sure they would have succeeded in this venture. Because they do not want to take the risk, they are leaving things to utter ruins. They now come and simply say they want Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 to turn out bricks! If it is due to the failure of the foreign experts, I mean if they were found unreliable or lacking in the knowledge of the local conditions, then it is high time to send somebody from our State to Japan, or England or Germany to study in Potteries, a work which has every chance to thrive in this country. Instead of leaving it as a sad sight to the visitors and passers—by, instead of annually spending Rs. 3,000 or 4,000 upon it, I would say spend 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees and get the institution run as a thorough-going industrial concern. Have a big ambition !! Let our executive awake !!! Though we had to meet with failure at its very start, let us not keep quiet and think only of the loss. Let us now take a bold step and try to run the concern on the most modern lines under an expert of this State and not under a foreigner. Why waste money like this—Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 a year, either for bricks or for inkstands ? It is absolutely a big waste. Rather not spend a pie or spend decently upon it.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I should like to know whether the Potteries is properly constructed. I think it is wrongly constructed.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—If so, we will construct again. Why don't you have an expert to examine ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know, Sir, whether one Mr. Dunk was invited by the Government some years ago to this place to see what we can make out of it? No Press Communique in all these matters but we will get leaky informations. During the time of Diwan Mr. P. Narayana Menon at the instance of the Political Agent one Mr. Dunk—I don't know what exactly his name is—but I think this is his name, was asked to come down from Coonoore at Government expense and I suppose he submitted a report also. Whether this fact is true or not ?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—I have no information.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Secretariat has no information?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Sir, I rise to support this motion. Itis a pity to see that the Potteries on which so much money was spent is practically neglected. May I know for what purpose Rs. 7,000 is intended ?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Rs. 4,000 for the purchase of brick press and Rs. 3,000 for stores and contingencies, and salary of the staff, etc.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Where is the capital to run a tile factory ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What kind of tile do you manufacture?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—We make glazed tiles.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You can't use them in public buildings.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Those buildings you can at least use for manufacturing tiles, and this sort of make-shift arrangement is undesirable.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I cannot understand at what price you sell them and to whom. Can't you sell it at a price less than the market price?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Our intention is to make bricks, glazed tiles and jars.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Where is the money provided for it? You ask for Rs. 4,000 with which you are going to purchase presses and the balance you ask for is Rs. 3,000. How is the business to be carried on with this Rs. 3,000 as capital? Is the Government going to manufacture a few tiles and then sell them and then manufacture more and then sell them and thus go on?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—It is only an experimental one.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Tile manufactures have passed the stage of an experiment and in our State we have good factories manufacturing even with labour-saving machinery.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Glass tiles?

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—We are making Minton tiles.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Are they good and cheap? Will they bear long?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—We have made use of them in the Residency buildings.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Then why don't you start it on a commercial basis? Even for Minton tiles Rs. 3,000 of capital is not sufficient. We have spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees to equip the factory with apparatus and now we are going to spend Rs. 4,000 for further apparatus and Rs. 3,000 is to be the capital of the concern. Would it not be extraordinary folly to vote this amount? I strongly protest against this wastage of money. I am against this kind of touch-and-run methods. Run the factory in a business-like manner or not at all. What stoneware factory would this be with a capital of Rs. 3,000?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—This is only an experiment. We are making glazed tiles.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—What is a Minton tile, Sir? Is there any difference between it and the ordinary tile?

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—I have seen these tiles. They are used in the Residency. It is very nice.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Is it acid proof ? Is it flooring tile ?

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—It stands wear and tear. It is very good.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is it not too early to pass an opinion upon it ? You said that you made it only last year.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Are these tiles for State use or public use ? Can't you get them down from any factory ?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—We have used it in some public buildings.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—May I know, Sir, whether you can use them on public buildings at first and then sell to the people at large ? In spite of the opinions about these things we must go deep into the matter and then only decide about it. Before we spend the money, we must consider about it deeply. All these matters should be looked into before we unnecessarily waste money. We shall have an expert's opinion.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know, Sir, what is the quantity of tiles manufactured there till now ? And how many of them used in the public buildings ?

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—Some were sold and some even now remain there. I can't give the exact number.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Are there no accounts kept? No receipts and all that ? Nothing has been budgetted in the receipt side, not a pie.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—You will find it in page 15.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—What is the price, and what is the size ?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Rs. 80 and it is one-fourth of the ordinary size.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—You can get materials and Marsailles tiles for that price and it is acid proof.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—With this 3,000 rupees for maintenance you are asking how it is possible to do anything. On page 88 you will find that we have got a head Rs. 10,000 worth of raw materials to be purchased next year. For that we hope to sell articles worth Rs. 10,000.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—To the public or to the Government ?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—To the Public Works Department.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—We have raw materials. There is no receipt to be expected. The cost of clay is debited to the advances. We have to adjust it by crediting. So we provide 15,000 rupees, for that will be the total amount for which we hope to manufacture at the least and then sell them and recover.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You say that you have got clay worth rupees 15,000 in hand. Do you propose to sell the clay and realise the money? Or do you wish to make tiles and sell them the next year and then buy again clay and then form them to tiles and then sell them and then proceed like this till you get a gain? What would be the cost of labour, you think? If you have got Rs. 15,000 worth of clay would you not have to lead a hand-to-mouth existence? With the clay worth Rs. 15,000 and a capital of Rs. 3,000 how can you hope of starting a business concern, namely, a Stoneware Factory? What I mean to say is that for working these Potteries, we must have sufficient funds.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Any offers registered for purchase of tiles you manufacture?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—No offers.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—You manufacture and you sell. A fine bargain indeed!

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—In 1103 Rs. 5,000 is put in the budget estimate to be realised but in the revised estimate no income is found. May I know what that is due to?

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—Sir, it is a sad sight to see the Stoneware Factory. A Stoneware industry under the conditions of these parts ought to flourish. But there is hardly anybody in the State who knows how we may run it. It is easy to say "consult". We consulted an expert and you see the results. Some say he was too clever for us.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—He was not an expert. I know he was an Engineer in King's Co. years ago. He is an ordinary Engineer and no expert at all.

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—Speaking on behalf of the Chief Engineer and the Government I think the idea is that this thing should be continued till we can get reliable expert opinion. It is only after that that we can budget large sums like what the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura wanted. At present we have a very modest young man. I think he knows the work to a certain extent. I do not certify he is an expert, and he himself wishes to have some one to look over his head. He is very anxious to study the work. The concern is working at a profit now.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—On the capital?

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—Not very large profits. All the money spent on it we recover. We have got sales and we do not spend much money. We want the thing to be going on. The Superintendent is anxious to do the work and study. I think he is in correspondence with the Director of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Industries in Travancore who knows something of the matter. Some rare minerals were supplied to him by the Director of Industries of Travancore. It is easy to ask us to consult and consult. In Travancore I know they have been trying to get an expert, for five or six years. The Economic Development Committee was asking the Government to get an expert. They have not got the expert till now. Having once met with disappointment, we are reluctant to budget large amounts. Actually we are now not losers. What we ask for is money for buying a tile press. The press will pay its cost very soon because the Minton tiles, which we have already used in the Residency, will find a good and ready sale in the market. In the Paying Ward the Chief Medical Officer suggested that we should use these tiles. He said that he wanted to examine it. He wanted to know whether they are acid proof or not. In several places they can be used. The floor made with these tiles is very level. They are quite smooth. They are not likely to wear under shoes. The tiles in the Residency are very good. They have a very good appearance. Our jars are selling very well. Some were sent to the Irinjalakkuda Exhibition. They found a ready sale. It was to make glazed tiles that the Superintendent got the minerals from the Director of Industries, Travancore. I am perfectly one with the opinion of the Hon'ble Members that we ought to make the factory an ideal one by spending three or four lakhs. But we do not want to make another mistake. The Government do not want to go into competition with the flourishing roofing tile industries in Trichur and other places. We do not want to put ourselves in competition with private manufacturers. I am quite sure that the Government will not be able to compete with them because they are very clever fellows. What is being done at the Stoneware Factory is just keeping things going on till we can get proper advice and then as Hon'ble Members said we can go on on a big scale. At present as Acting Chief Engineer I thought it my duty just to keep things going on till a permanent decision by the permanent Chief Engineer is arrived at. What we have asked for are the necessary things which are required to keep the factory going on. I think it is very cruel and unfair to interfere with the factory in the absence of Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You said that you worked it with a profit. On the credit side no money is seen. Rs. 5,000 is put down as probable income and in the revised estimate not a single pie. That statement that you are making profit does not find a place in the budget. To promise is a very easy thing. Can you give us figures and show us that you can work this thing without a loss?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—Yes, certainly.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—We want to use the bricks you have made on public buildings. You make bricks and you sell bricks to the P. W. D. and you yourself manipulate figures. And there is harm in putting a very good figure. If you can prove that by purchasing tiles from this place and at the same time prove that they are cheaper we can consider the question. That is all the point which I have to give out.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—How many rupees was spent last year in bringing down the Mysore expert to the State for examining the Potteries? We have more information than the Government benches. I wish to hear from the Government side.

Rao Bahadur Mr. John Kuriyan.—There was no account kept. It is true that one gentleman visited the Potteries.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Sir, can you give us the number of jars in your Stoneware Factory? You said that jars are manufactured there. Can you say for how many thousand rupees you manufactured and sold? Can you give us any figure?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I shall refer you to page 15. Rs. 10,000 is shown as receipts. And in page 88 Rs. 16,000 as expenditure. Thus Rs. 6,000 is a complete loss.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Stoneware has nothing to do with Industrial Department.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—എത്രസമയം നാം ഇതിനു ചിലവഴിച്ചു. എന്നിട്ടും ശവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ നില എന്താണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. പോട്ടറീസ് നടത്തുവാൻ പോകുന്നുണ്ടോ? നടത്തുവാൻ ഭാവമില്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ട്? അതു് ശരിയായി നടത്താമെന്നു ശവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടോ? അതൊ, പോട്ടറീസ് ടൈൽവക്സ് ആക്കുവാനാണോ ഭാവം? ഇതിനെല്ലാം ഉത്തരം തരുവാൻ ശവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമാണു്.

റാവു ബഹദൂർ മിസ്റ്റർ ജോൺ കുര്യൻ.—ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതു് ഇതു നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ കുറെപണം ചിലവുചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു്. പണമില്ലാതെ എത്രമേൽ നടത്തും?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായം അറിയുവാൻ വല്ല മാർഗ്ഗവുമുണ്ടോ? ഇവിടെ ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു വിദഗ്ധന്മാരുണ്ടോ? ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായം അറിയുവാൻ എന്താണു വഴി? ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ശവമ്മെണ്ടു് വല്ലതും ആലോചിക്കുകയുണ്ടായൊ?

റാവു ബഹദൂർ മിസ്റ്റർ ജോൺ കുര്യൻ.—ഒരിക്കൽ വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായം എടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിലുമെത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും നടത്തണമെന്നുണ്ടു്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ജനങ്ങളോടു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വ ബോധമുള്ള ഒരു ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ഉത്തരമല്ല ഇതു് (*hear, hear*). ജനങ്ങളുടെ പണം ചിലവാക്കുമ്പോൾ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇഷ്ടംകൂടി അറിഞ്ഞു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുകൂടാ? ജനങ്ങളോടു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുണ്ടെന്നു് ലേശമെങ്കിലും വിചാരമുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഉത്തരം പറയുവാൻ തോന്നുമോ? ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇഷ്ടത്തെ നിഷേധിക്കുക എന്നല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇതിന്റെ ഒക്കെ അർത്ഥമെന്താണു്? ഇതിനുമാത്രം ഉത്തരംപറയണം. പ്രസംഗം എനിക്കു് ആവശ്യമില്ല.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—On a point of order, Sir, these desultory questions at the time of discussion cannot be allowed. This questioning and answering and then questioning and then answering is not to be allowed.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I move that the question may now be put to the vote.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Question put;—"*That the question be now put to the vote.*"

Question put and agreed to.

The motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,000 for "Stoneware Factory" by Rs. 3,000 was put and agreed to.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,000 for "Stoneware Factory" by Re. 1.*

President.—Motion No. 4, Mr. C. J. Mathew.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I withdraw the motion.

(*The motion was considered withdrawn.*)

Motion No. 5.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,000 for "Stoneware Factory" by Rs. 3,000.*

President.—Motion No. 5, Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar. The Member is absent.

(*Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.*)

President.—The question before the House is a sum of Rs. 1,28,000 minus 8,226 under Demand No. XXIX 'Scientific, etc., Departments' be granted.

Question put and agreed to.

Demand No. XXXII—Miscellaneous—Rs. 2,12,472.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 2,12,472 under "32—Miscellaneous". The provisions made under most of the heads follow the usual course. The enhanced allotment for next year is due to the provision of a lump sum of Rs. 2,00,000 and this provision, as you all know, has been made to give effect to such of the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee as may be accepted by the Government

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly